## NOTES FROM LONDON.

SAILORS AND SHIP-OWNERS-THE PARKS-THE NATION AND THE TIMES.

M THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIB. LONDON, March The refusal of the ship-owners to meet Mr. Chamberiain at an official interiew is not the first mistake they have made in the singular campaign they are carrying on. Mr. Chamberlain has devoted himself to the cause of the sailor. He is sincerely trying to stop the wanton waste of life at ser. He has investigated his subject. He has declared his belief that a great part of the waste is preventible, and has given his reasons. He has brought grave charges against ship-owners; -not, as I understand, against all ship-owners, or even against ship-owners as a class, but against the black sheep of the flock. In a bill, however, it is impossible to discriminate, and the Merchant Shipping Bill which Mr. Chamberlain has prepared is a pretty sweeping measure, and by its extreme stringency will injure, say those whose business it affects, the prosperity of British commerce; none too great just now, even if left alone. The ship-owners complain alike of the clauses providing directly for the protection of the sailor, and of those which provide for it indirectly by discouraging over-insurance.

It is of the latter part of the bill that their complaints are loudest. Mr. Chamberlain has said more than once that there is a class of ship-owners who make a profit by over-insuring ships intended to be lost. He means to make it illegal and impossible to insure a ship for more than its real value. His antagonists are in a great heat about this. They say Mr. Chamberlain has made unfounded imputations on them, and they challenge him to prove them before a Select Committee. Mr. Chamberlain answers that a Select Committee is a device for wasting time and preventing legislation, and that while witnesses are testifying sailors will drown. Upon this a deputation is proposed. The ship-owners appeal from the President of the Board of Trade to the Prime Minister. It is usual in the case of a measure within the department of a particular Minister that this Minister should receive the deputations wanting to be heard on it. If they desired to state their case to the Head of the Government, his colleague naturally be present at the interview. But the ship-owners yow they will not come if Mr. Chamberlain be in the room. This may be, in part, mere anger. It is probably in good part also a calculated acheme for convincing the public that the innocent ship-owner has been cruelly wronged by the President of the Board of Trade.

If, however, Mr. Gladstone should decline to sanc tion a slight upon his colleague, the case of the shipowners would not be much advanced. They are so strong in Parliament, and the alliance between them and railway directors and chairmen of companies and the like is so close, that Mr. Chamberlain will probably be compelled to make a concession of some sort. The main business of the session (after Egypt) is the Franchise bill. A bill of the magnitude of Mr. Chamberlain's, fought so bitterly as it is, will have but a siender chance of passing unless he comes to terms with his adversaries. The latest suggestion is that he should cut his bill in two, proceed with the less hotly opposed part of it, and allow the insurance clauses to go before a Select Committee and prove his case if he can. In his general aim, Mr. Chamberlain has, and deserves to have, the public with him. If he has made a mistake in his figures or generalized too rashly at the expense of the shipowners, the fault probably lies with the permanent officials of the Board of Trade. Correspondence about these matters has been going on in the papers, and the ship-owners have certainly scored more points than one against the officials. Rightly or wrongly there is a feeling that the Board of Trade is not strongly-manned, and not a match for the very able men who own and manage the great fleet of

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre considers himself, I believe, sure of an ultimate majority for his underground Park Railway bill. The vote in the House on Tuesday is not to be considered as conclusive because the First Commissioner that the merits of his scheme is urged that the Government can protect the stronger phrase than the one I gave, and the declara- a decreaser marchioness. serted in their stipulations with the promoting comdon't believe a majority would support the proposal. The danger to the Parks may not be great, but it is a danger, and nobody supposes the Office of Works would have taken the matter up but for the chance it gives them of effecting certain street improve- matter with the point and conciseness one has its in Westminster free of cost to the Govern-

nection with the bill is the fact that Sir Edward Watkin advocates it. That able and unscrupulous railway manager has never been accused of consid ering the public interest in preference to that of his shareholders or his own. He avows his contempt for the public, and not only avows it but proves it in the management of the Southeastern Radway, where he is sapreme. He proved it abandantly in the matter of the Channel Tunnel. The Times, nounlly cautious in such matters, says plumply that r Edward Watkin has made the Southeastern a by word. It ridicules his appearance as an advocate on public grounds of a bill which he really supports in the interest of the Metropolitan Railwaythe two existing underground companies. The public, It says, has a very justifiable suspicion of Sir Edward Watkin and his railway schemes, and concludes that there must be a great deal to be said in favor

age it was, then, whom the proprietors had to " provide" on Delane's death, and The Nation clearly believes that it was because Mr. Chenery was a personage known in society and at the clubs that he was chosen to succeed Delane, Mr. Chenery was, in fact as I said in writing about his death, a man almost wholly unknown in society or the clubs. When he was made Editor he knew nobody and went nowhere. He was a scholar, a recluse, and one of those very leader-writers who had been on The Times during nearly the whole of that anonymous period when our New-York weekly supposes Mr. Delane to have been devoting his energies to breaking through the veil. Mr. Chenery was not made Editor because he was known in society, but he presently became known, to some extent, in society because he had been made Editor. Upon Mr. Chenery's death the proprietors have once more illustrated their anxiety to provide some personage of note in society and the clubs by appointing Mr. Buckle Editor, who, like his predecessor, is un-

known in either. The Nation, not content with blundering about the Editor of The Times, tries its hand on the editing. " The conductors have stuck manfully for a century to the solemn, magniloquent and diffuse manner of political discussion of which Junius set the model." No more wonderful sentence has " for a century" been penned. The style of leaderwriting in The Times has undergone three distinct and well-marked changes since Barnes controlled it, less than half a century ago. Before Delane's day, the writing in this journal was often enough solemn, magniloquent and violently abusive. The style of leader which for thirty years subsequently gave The Times its unequalled authority was neither magniloquent nor diffuse. It was solemn in the sense of being a serious and weighty discussion of an important topic, upon a definite model. Since Delane's death this has been replaced by an inferior sort of article. The first leader is too often a mere summary of news with running comments, cleverly tacked together, but constructed in a way which gave no scope for the condensed yet luminous, argumentative and powerful statement of a case which Delane insisted on. The Nation perhaps does not see The Times and cannot be expected to know these things. But a paper which can speak of Junius. who wrote in epigrams, as "diffuse," must have a private standard of style, and may be expected to say (though not to know) anything.

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FROM THE BEGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, March 14.

Prince Bismarck's speech of vesterday to the Reichstag is telegraphed to the London papers in full. or nearly so, and no doubt to you also. Irrespectively of the merits of the Lasker case, the speech is one of the most characteristic ever made by the German Chancellor. In its mixture of frankness and adroliness, of calculated statement and outbursts of irrepressible wrath, of respect for etquette and swift searching into the heart of the whole business, it is a speech which nobody but Prince Bismarck could make. It has turned the current of opinion here, which was rather against him, in his favor. He seems to have charmed away even the austere disapproval of The Times correspondent at Berlin; and of The Times itself here in London, and this journal expresses itself with much freedom on the subject of the House of Representatives at Washington. That august body, it is now seen, is " no great adept in the art of paving graceful and acceptable compliments" Its Lasker resolution, though well meant, was "ill-advised and clumsily expressed," and "it is a little too apt to measure the merits of other representative bodies by the degree in which they accept the political principles in favor in the United States." Moreover, the House " seems to forget that in paying | ompliments reticence is often a good deal more dig-

The point on which Renter's dispatch is least full tions, and his own relations, to the Unifed States. tered in my hearing nearly eighteen years ago, should be threshed out in Committee. Nor is it | which I quoted yesterday. But then comes a passlikely the bill can be defeated in the House of Com- | age on the French episode for which we have to Mr. Shaw-Lefevre is popular and trusted, turn from Renter to The Times dispatch. After and his sanction to the measure will carry a good | mentioning Frederick the Great, Prince Bismarck many votes which, on a non-political question, says: "Again, during the war of secession, Prussia neight not be given to the measure merely as a Gov- had shut her cars to the enticements of certain is placed at the right side of the trum, at its junction with ernment measure. Popular agitation on the basis of other Powers (France, was it not? queries the cortion of good feeling is fortified by the cordial recogcovenants against blow-holes, and against a too nition of the proofs of sympathy and encouragethe United States during the campaigns of 1866 and would none the less do well to avoid the risk as Germany welcomed them. There remains unman than Victor Hugo.

A sentence from The Standard sums up the whole

learned to expect from that journal:

These personal matters aside, we must repeat that from a strictly political point of view the Chancellor has justified his action in refusing official recognition to what was virtually a vote of censure on the policy that has placed Prussia at the head of Ger-many and Germany at the head of Europe.

It is seen here in England plainly enough that the same writer, "undoubtedly tended to thwart tween the policy of Lasker which tended to Separatism and the policy of Bismarck which secured Unity. Or, if you like, it was not permitted to Gerthe start has a very justifiable suspicion of Sir Edward. Wathin and his millaway schemes, and conclude that there must be a great deal to be said in favor of this Park full when the bombastre support of the park full when the park

was part of the Chief Secretary's duties, repeated his demand for a withdrawal of the words. Mr. Healy, rising to the occasion, retorted: "I say that the Government, of which the Chief Secretary is a member, endeavored to hang McCarthy and Delaney after they had endeavored to hang Mr. and Mrs. Clark, and I wish the honorable gentleman joy of the difference." After a declaration marked by such good and gentlemanly feeling as this, no Speaker could be expected to press the noint. Still, I think Mr. Healy falling off. Within the last fortnight or so he has called Lord Rossmore a puppy, the Duke of Devenshire a robber, Sir Stafford Northcote a fool, and the members of the House generally black-guards. His present attempt to fasten on Mr. Trevelyan the name of hangman is weak after his previous brilliant successes.

Mr. Courtuey, once a Radical on financial Mr. Courtney, once a Radical on financial and other matters, now Financial Secretary to the Treasury, found himself last night in a position which if Mr. Labouchere may be believed, brought a blush to his cheek. Supply was on, and the irrepressible Mr. Labouchere moved to strike out the stallation of Prince Albert Victor as a Kuight of the Garter,—something over \$2,500 in all, of which the Dean of Windsor pockets a large sun as fees. Mr. Courtney is officially responsible for the item, and all he could say was that it has been the custom for the Government to pay such charges. Then came a sum of nearly \$5,000 for the special conveyance of distinguished persons. This means that when one of the Royal Family or one of their innumerable German cousins and aunts crosses the Channel, a special packet is provided, and the public is required to pay the cost, which is \$200 for each trip. As to this Mr. Courtney said that Her Majesty's children were entitled to the use of one of the ships of the Royal Navy, and that it was extremely convenient and much more inexpensive one of the sings of the Royal Navy, and that it was extremely convenient and much more inexpensive to hire a Channel steamer. "Does the honorable member," queried Mr. Thorold Rogers sterally, "think that if a war vessel went once it would ever go twice?" But he obtained no answer. Mr. Monk asked what statute gave the Queen such a right, to which Mr. Courtney could only respond that it was asked what statute gave the Queen such a right, to which Mr. Courtney could only respond that it was an ancient prescriptive right. Then there are the Royal yachts. Why are they not used? Mr. Childers thought it would cost more, but the real objection is known to be the Queen's unwillingness to have them put to this service. In the end both votes were passed, but the demand for money for such purposes yearly provokes more and more criticism in Parliament. It provokes some also on the part of the travelling public when it happens, as it often does, that two or three hundred passengers are sent by a slow boat across the Channel in order that some trince may have a fast one all to

Expressions of loval joy take different forms of this country, and there are various ways of cele-brating an anniversary. An account of one of the oddest yet discovered appears in the official recor-of the daily proceedings of the Royal Family. Tues that: "The drum-major doing duty with the tachment of the First Battallon Coldstream Guar which mounted the Queen's Guard in London in morning, wore his State uniform." That, sare leaves little to be desired.

## FASHION IN ENGLAND.

A WOMAN'S COMMENTS.

CALLOR-MADE DRESSES AND PRESENTATION TOLLETS - THE RUDENESS OF A TITLED GUEST-NO EX-PENSIVE GIFTS FOR THE GERMAN.

PROB AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, March 13. A presentation dress, to be worn at to-mor row's Drawing Room by an American girl, Miss Crock ett, who is staying with Lody Waterlow, has just been finished. The dress is made of white talle, with a new and original trimming round the edge. It consists of thick ruche of the taile, in the centre of which are places ostrich feathers, also white, with the tips torned de ward, so as to form a kind of flounce. This novel frim ming is headed with the softest possible mara petticoat, as it is called when drawing room dresses division was taken at an early stage of the measure.

The more ancient part of it, I may perhaps observe, and many members felt that it was only fair to the is almost in words a repetition of the sentiments atform of inp-trimming which is illustrated in this gown. The brocade is pleated from the waistband so as to stand out in largepleats on the htps, where it forms two rath sharp points in front. Similar pleats serve to throw out spie of the bodies at the back, and altogether have danger to the Parks would kill it, but the efforts to respondent) to pursue her own profit by meddling coat of white and sliver brocade, with a train of white raise such an agitation have not been successful. It with the affairs of the Americans. That is a terry velvet, edged with subjected. Thus is to be were by

hear approach to the surface which they have in- ment he received for himself and for Germany from depth. Many of then are made perfectly plain, while Some of the new tailor-made dresses are delightfull 1870. France, I may add, resented them as keenly light, as compared with what we have been wearing With this object in view, Redfern has designed one wi altogether. If a popular vote could be taken, I happily on record the ferocious abuse of General a perfectly plain skirt, the only relief to the simplicity of Grant as President and of Mr. Bancroft as United which lies in a trimming at the edge of diagonal rows of States Minister to Berlin from the pen of no less a braid. Another has the usual close kilt-pleatings intersected by long panels of plain cloth, serge or, vicagna. A design in braid aids a richness to these panels in which they might otherwise be deficient, alternating, as they do, with full folds. A novelty is this celebrated tailor waistcoat of glove kid. A dress of dark-green Indian cashmere has a skirt provided with small pleats through out its entire length, while the bodice is buttoned down upon a waistcoat of this kid in pale tan-color by means o two rows of round flat gilt buttons. The sleeves are edged with three rows of gold braid, and show a cuff of the kid, which has the appearance of being an under Lasker, able and zealous as he was, would have in-jured and not benefited Germany and he had his of gold braid run around all the edges of the basque. An own way. He was an opponent and not a supporter | alternative waistcoat and cuffs are supplied to this gown, of Prince Bismarck's policy. His efforts, to quote and are made of straight rows of gold braid upon a ground (scarcely visible, so thickly are placed the row of braid) of crimson cloth.

the Prince's plans, and to endanger that German unity which it has been the work of his life to create." Germany, in other words had to choose between the policy of Lasker which tended to Separat. The Duchess has a charming face, which cannot be called pretty only because it is beautiful. She is very fond o wearing green, though she is a Graham pur song, having many to choose, and because it was not permitted to her Lasker, who was a pedant in politics, opposed authority for saying that green was always an uninely the making of a wise choice for her by the man who | color to the Greenes. In battle tuey were always sho through the green enecks of their tartan; so that those

BROADWAY NOTE-BOOK.

MEN AND THINGS, THE COUNTRY ROUND. THE PERSONAL NOTES AND NOTIONS OF A BROAD-

WAY LOUNGER. I hear some watchful Democrats predict a tremendous conflict in this city at the Presidential election, when, under the new regulations, there will be the Mayor, the Controller and the President of the Board of Aldermen to be elected by the people direct. Mr. Grady has already ennounced, at a public meeting at Tammany Hall, that it is of more importance to have a Democratic Mayor of New-York than twenty Presidents, and it is said that Mr. Kelly clapped his hands and smiled when he heard this said. Democrats therefore predict a deal, and the trading away of a Democratic President for a Democratic Mayor, . Some think that Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated by the Republicans, others say Colonel Aspin wall. One school of Democrats talks about Herman Oel richs. It is alleged that some time ago Mr. Kelly told Mayor Edson that his successor would be Mr. Andrew Soulard, of Audubon Park.

I have been in Washington most of the week and say the results of the Democratic caucus and the temper at the failure of the whiskey extension bill. The two events had a certain relation to each other. Whiskey and Free Trade are the two remaining Democratic principles and both of them have been murdered in the house of their friends. The Presidential question, which is dividing the Democracy, affected both bills, but singular to say many Southern Democrats alleged that they could not return to Congress if they voted for the whiskey extension bill. Carlisle, the Speaker, by the defeat of this bill suffered a double injury; he put himself on record in the temperance counties of Kentucky as a whiskey man and opened the door to Randall to gain a victory over him. Randall got even with Carlisle for his defeat for the Speakership and also assisted to turn whiskey out of the list of internal taxables, thereby probably securing aid to Protection. Randall is now counted among the most prominent Democratic candidates for the Presidency; it is alleged that he will have almost the whole vote of Pennsylvania, votes from Maryland and West Virginia, and perhaps half to two-thirds of New-York and also New-England votes. It is said that the strength of Payne will go to Randall finally. Payne is being opposed by the Free Traders in Ohlo with all their might, and he s also being undermined by the " Massbacks " and by the personal friends of Thurman, Ward and Pendleton Mr. Warner for instance is against him. Mr. Frank Hurd says that he will find resistance at very many points in Ohio. Indeed the Democratic nomination is becoming such a pauper inheritance that the contest for it ts inconsiderable. McDonald it seems is no longer the candidate of the Free Traders. The extreme Free Traders are looking toward Bayard of Delaware for their Presidential candidate. The boldest and most honest of them all said after he read Bayard's letter to Tam many Hall that it would nominate Bayard for President. John Kelly has passed his word to the Free Trade element in Congress that Tammany Hall is heart and soul with them, and that was the meaning of the recent great meeting in New-York. The confidence of the Republican that their nominee will prevail is seen by the furious attacks of the Administration organ at Washington on Mr. Blaine's book-agents. This is a fine infantile argument that when a man is writing a book he must have done it for the purpose of having hundreds of bookagents to go around and talk of him for President. Such an argument shows the terrible intellectual straits of some people in office.

The afternoon before the Democratic cancus, ex-Gov ernor Curtin was sitting among several gentlemen, one of whom was Mr. Dorsheimer, of this State, and he inquired whether the cancus was to bind any one who attended it, "because," said the ex-Governor with em phasis, "If that is to be the case I will not go to it."

Mr. Dorsheimer said he did not expect that it was to be binding. I remarked that a Senator told me that Ran-dall would agree to the Morrison bill for the sake of party harmony and to have an influence in naming the President at the convention. \* There can be nothing in that," said Mr. Curtin, " because Mr. Randall's constituents would not send him to Congress if he favored that bill. The simple fact is that men who abanden the manufacturing industry will be abandoned by it." Mr. Dorsheimer then said that the dairy interest in New-York State was against the sait daties, and he explaine that certain Eaglish choose received its peculiar flavor from being cured with Tark's Island salt, whereas our salt duties show out this salt in favor of the products of yracuse, Michigan and West Varginia. Mr. Curtin aid: "The agricultural interest will not commit the folly of sacrificing the manufactures which supply them a market. Here is wheat in Chicago lower than it has been for twenty years, and next year it may go to 70 coats a bushel. The competition from other countries wall fix a lower price than our farmers have been secustomed to, and they all need manufacturing con numitles to seil their product to here." Mr Bookwalter, who was present, said that the farmers had to pay too present prices. It was plain that among these three Democrats reasoning spring from very different

Mr. Dorsheimer observed to me that the debate that gress on the Tariff question would be the most remarkable debate that had been se in Congress for many a year. I asked a Free Trade unnufactorer who has been a close student of this question. If he saw anybody in Congress capable of leading in Congress able to debute it with power on that side. There are a number of smatterers up there who, from political or other motives, lean toward Free Trade, but I know of nobody who can make his speeches on that side efficient, and therefore I expect to see the Tariff question go on for ten years more and be debated most of tha me. I don't care anything about it, as far as I am con cerned," said this gentleman. "I can get along under the tariff or under no tariff. Perhaps such large interests require ten years' preparation to put them on

The night before the Democratic caucus on the Tariff met, I sat by one of the most substantial Southern Sena-tors, a man of ripe age and solid character. In a conversation which ensued I thought I detected his interest in the Presidential question as more important than the tariff talk, indeed the cause of the latter. He was reasoning out from the Morrison bill the probable selection of candidates, and he said: "I have made up my mind that Payne of Ohio has altogether the best chance for our nomination, whether we desire it or not. He possesses all the attributes of a condidate—situation, an October State, wealth, prominent connections, and, very probably, the backing of Tilden." Said I: "Do you give up Tilden as a Presidential candidate t" "Yes, there is no sense in talking about that any more. We cannot so into the campaign blind. Here is a man who says that he has not the strength to fill the office, and we keep saving that we will elect him just the same. The business interests of the country will not indorse such a nomination, made merely to elect, and not with reference to the important stewardship. So I think Payne likely to get Tilden's support."

Morrison bill to be passed by the cancus !" "Yes, I do.
It may be modified somewhat, but in all the important respects it will pass, and that will make Randail somewhat of a favorite, as if he had, for the sake of the party, made concessions important to him locally. He consequently will be in a position, with his Protection friends, o say: ' Since we deferred in Congress, we ought to have he naming of the President.' Payne will then come in as a manufacturer with similar views to Randall's." Why not Randall himself !" said L "Because," said he Senator from the Gulf State, "Randall represents Pennsylvania, which we are not likely to get in any He is not a man of means. There would ! sgainst him some of the Revenue Reformmen. Mr. Payne is merely conserving his own interests; he comes from an October State, and he has just the relations we want with the wealthy men like Tilden, Vanderblit, etc. An October State will necessarily be a purchasable State, and if anybody can beat the Paynes buying up," said this ingenuous Democrat, "we want him trotted out." He continued: "Now after the Presidency has been given away to Payne by the great majority of the Democratic voters who are opposed to Protection, it will be in order o name the Vice-President, and the other side will want to select him. I think it will be 'Tom' Bayard, of Delaware. In nominating Bayard we qualify the Payne ticket, and it gives us a chance, if Payne should die at his considerable age, to get the Presidency. Besides, Bayard is rather a favorite with that Pharisee element of the Re publican party which is opposed to almost everybody who has had anything to do with politics."

When my Southern friend stopped I said to him: Don't you think that Payne and Bayard put together will raise the cry of 'Standard Oil' and the 'friction match' monopoly i" "Oh, I think nobody will celleve that of Bayard." Said I: "They say in Wilmington Delaware, that Bayard's strongest friends are those who have cornered matches; so put matches to oil and we certainly will make a blaze."

Said I to the Southern Senator: " Which Republican do rou expect to see nominated !" " Why, Arthur," said he. observed on this that I had not seen a Democrat in Vashington who did not believe that Arthur would be

my friend: "Blaine is growing very fast, but these Southern delegations will all come up here for Arthur. Of course there is no trusting any of them. Yet they numerically will begin to support him, and in the conflict between the really leading candidates Arthur will draw some of the strength from each and get the nomination.

Said I to this Senator: " I hear that in your State there are remarkable deposits of coal and iron, and that yours, above all other States, ought to become protectionist." "Oh," said my frank acquaintance, "that is very far in the future. The manufacturing and tariff interest with us is hardly in its infancy. It is true that we do have remarkable deposits; in one case I'know of a mountain fou sent of iron, and a parallel mountain is composed of coal and right between the two is limestone to make a flux The interest of the Southern States is nowhere near the tariff at present. North, the cost of which is enhanced by the tariff. Con sequently the Southern States by tradition as well as by mediate necessity are anti-turiff, and that feeling among the people has made a solid representation for

I saw Henry Watterson in Washington just before the sucus met and asked him what he thought it would do. Said he: "I don't care what it does. But on this subject of reforming the revenue we are foolish to go backward. For myself. I shall demand to be put on the Co Platform at the next Convention, so as to write the plank on that subject. I wrote the plank in the platform of 1880 which indersed Mr. Tilden, and I had only two members on the Committee to stand by me at first. plank went through, and I believe that, before the Demoratic Convention, the Free Trade one will." Said I: Which of the candidates will you Free Traders support I" " McDonald is the strongest at present, but Mor rison himself has not withdrawn his own hopes." Said I: "Mr. Payne will eat both of them up." "Very well," said Mr. Watterson, " provided he goes on the right platform. I know Mr. Payne well, and he is an exver did before, since I am in a fight with him. The sim ple fact," said Watterson, "is that we have no other Democratic dectrine than this one of reducing taxation, and it is in the line of our conviction." "Then you don't think Mr. Tilden will run !" "Oh, pshaw," said Watterson, " it is mere nonsense to talk any more about that."

vas directed to ask him if Mr. Tilden would decline the Presidential nomination. Said Mr. Weed: "Mr. Tilden would not have accepted the nomination in 1880, much less now. He said to me at that time that he would rather be a live man than a dead President."

I met Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, in front of the White House last Tuesday, and I said: "So you have put up an Arthur delegation in Louisiana ?" "We expre reselves as friendly to the President," said Mr. Kellogg; he ought to have done, he has responded to our wishes But we don't intend to come to the National Republican Convention for the purpose of impressing our personal views on that body. I regard the race as anybody's yet. It must not be expected of the Southern delegations, I say to you again, that they will come to the Convention to impose their judgment upon those Northern States which are relied upon for the votes." Said I: " Have you the faintest prospect of carrying Louisiana t" "We are in a remarkably good situation down there. The Republic Convention empowered the delegation it selected to make also appointed a committee to nominate an electoral ticket, so that we shall have the whole of the Republican and colored vote of Louisiana, aided by the sugar-growers, and we have a good chance to carry the State.

Said I to Mr. Kellogg: " Have you any notion how the Republican Convention will go !" "Blaine," said he occupies a stronger position up in that private house engaged in literature, than he did when he was in the He has very decided friends, chiefly pe men, and great strength among the multitude. If he can carry, as you have heard, more than forty votes out of the New-York State delegation, he will get the nomination, But that Convention is liable to take the matter into its own hands, because it wants not merely to nominate but to elect. Our prospects at present are so good that we must choose wisely. Lincoln here has considerable popular support. Sherman, in view of the October election in hip, is not out of sight. As I said before, it is any houv's race up to this day."

I asked James R. Young of Washington, about the Pennsylvania delegation to Chicago. He said: "Blaine will get support there, but I think I detect a popular feeling in favor of Lincoln. I have noticed that Pennsylva me to Washington, especially in the last two or three weeks, ask many questions about Lincoln."

Speaking to a friend familiar with the United States senate about its present status, he said: "The Senate is much [changed, and, on the whole, for the better. The positive dictatorial spirits formerly there have passed away, and produced general improvement. There are more Senators now who are hard-working men; there is Harrison, of Indiana, so much occupied that he has every day, at clearing trails from claim to hardly any time for social life. Miller, of New-York, has claim and digging ditches for draining. developed much strength. He made a visit to Mexico | The amount of gold which he had came up, he made one of the most interesting of all the speeches in favor of it. John Logan is a great deal of a man in executive sessions. When the Senators go into executive session, they show their talents even better than at the ordinary sessions. Many of them are smokers, and when an executive session is resolved upon you can notice them from the gailery feeling for their digars, which they at once light, and they talk in a more easy and manly way, as if they were attending to the osiness to hand and not to the gallery.

ago, who is a man of peculiar acquaintance and practical political experience, and he said: "Blaine may get fortylive out of the seventy-four votes of New York State for President. The two active political quantities in this State now are ex-Governor Cornell and Senator Warner Miller, and both of them are for Blaine. Mr. Conkling is not without support among the commercial men whose inerest he served when in the Senate. But he has not been speaking favorably of the renomination of Mr. Arthur. doubt also whether Mr. Arthur will get the city delegation. If he loses the city delegation, he will not appear at the Chicago Convention with enough votes from New-York State to entitle him to be considered the representative of the State. His vote in the convention will indicate the extent to which he would be supported

Being in a diplomatic circle recently, Pinquired which f the foreign Ministers at Washington was the ablest. They answered Struve, the Russian Minister. Another person said : "It is astonishing to see what respect the liplomatic corps at Washington pay to young Iturbide, the grandson of the Emperor Rurbide, whom Maximilian recognized as his hetr. all spring up, ministers and attachés, as if they desired to express in a republican capital their full recognition of the menarchical principle on this side of the water." Said I: "What kind of young man is het" " He looks like an American, and is the son of a Miss Green, of Georgetown, D. C. Iturbide, the Emperor's son, went to Georgetown College after bi er was executed, and fell in love with Miss Green, was live 'in the neighborbood, and married her. His has been brought up around Washington, but for a while Maximilian, who was childless, took him in hand and adopted him. It is on that account that these foreign legation o utiline to recognize him as the scion of botl Iturbide and Maximilian. He is a sensible young fellow," said my informant.

Friends of Mr. Schurz in Washington expressed their doubts about his accepting the proposed testimonial even before his refusal was known, saying that he was always a proud man, who would not take me wife's well-to-do family, but when he went to Wiscousin ived on what he could make himself, and his wife, who was very well raised, even washed the clothing of the family. Mr. Schurz is spoken of by the Germans generally, who have had his acquaintance, as an upright man but not very magnanimous. He is a man who is always expecting some third party to come and adapt itself to his views. whereas our stability to some extent lies in the tenacity with which parties hold together and enable our institutions to present two large organized bodies instead of chaotic fragments, which would result in the rule of a small minerity, or what Mr. Arnold calls "the remuant."

I mentioned to Mr. Dorahelmer that it seemed among observers that Mr. Blaine was forging ahead, or his triends were getting votes for him in widely scattered States. Mr. Dorsheimer said : "I regard Blaine as very formidable man for the Democrats to beat. On this Protection question he is aggressive, and has the courage of his convictions."

Robert Lincoln is a fitting quality in politics, now up and now down. His boom breaks out in an inexpected place, and cobs where he had been a favorite. Some object to him on account of the influences which are said to control him in Chicago. He has some rather bullying adherents out there, who are very pugnacious to-day and to morrow deny themselves and crawl on their bellies.

fighting the Pleuro-pneumonta bill how many cattle were sold there. They said 1,800,000 a year, and as high as 56,000 in one week, and that the product amounted to \$200,000,000 a year. They said that the Chicago beef market was equal to all the others in the country put together, but that the cattle interest for various reasons was discordant, and Wyoming Territory, in particular, opposed Chicago in her wishes as to this

An instance of being saved by one's friends is related

of one of the Judges of the State Supreme Court who several years ago was a lawyer and not in very thriving circumstances and whose partner was in the habit of orrowing his note or his indorsement and putting it into the bank to raise money. One of the bank officers overhauled the future judge one day and said: "There is a note yours which has been several times renewed at our bank and has finally gone to protest; it amounts to seventy-five hundred dollars, and you must send me down some collateral for it." The lawyer exclaimed that he had not had any benefit from the loan but that he recognized the obligation, and he said: "If I get this nomination for Supreme Judge I will break up that partnership." The idea never crossed the bank officer that there was any judgeship in his friend. In a day or two the lawyer came down to the bank with about one burdred shares of street car railroad stock, worth at that time in the neighborhood of sixty cents on the dollar, or in all, perhaps, \$6,000, but considered very precarious stuff. The banker took it, and being a slew and cautious man, he watched it and meantime the other was elevated to the Beach. Several years passed on, and finally there were dividends on the stock, which, by the way, was in the Dry Dock and East Broadway line. The dividends were carefully collected and applied to the note. After some years there was a rise in the stock, and then the banker sent word to the judge on the bench not to dispose of that stock. The judge was frightened; he thought the stock had been long ago confiscated for the protested note, and he sent a friend down to the bank to ask what the notification meant. The banker in a short time sens the judge nearly \$20,000 as his due on this conserved stock after subtracting the note and interest. In that way money is made by men who know how for men who do not know how.

Greenwood Cemetery is becoming more of a Brooklyn Cemetery, while Woodlawn is rising into prominence as a New-York burial place. Yet what religious care prevails for the husks of men when Greenwood shows a permanent fund of \$800,000!

## THE CŒUR D'ALENE MINES

NOTES FROM A CITY OF MILLIONNAIRES.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] BELKNAP, Idaho, March 21 .- It is a novel experience to live in a city the population of which consists entirely of millionnaires, and it is good for one's self-respect. Of course one hears ten times a day that for every man who makes money in the mines ninety-nine will be disappointed and rained. But when it comes to a cold, practical, individual application of the maxim, then it grows absurd, Does not your neighbor possess a thirty-second interest in the Topnoody claim, and a seventeenth in the Utopia ? To be sure he does! So let us go and have something to drink with him. One set of men there is here who are not rabidly

enthusiastic over the prospects of the mines, and

these are the old miners-the men who went into

the Cour d'Alene last summer, who did then all the prospecting and mining in the region that has been done, and who ought to know most about the minas. Perhaps this may be in large measure due to the fact that they all of them staked out claims last summer, and the claims have since been " jumped." Perhaps it is because long experience has taught them that the only men who are certain not to make money out of a mine are those who originally prospected and discovered it. After a year or two of terribly hard work the prospector may be lucky enough to strike a rich ledge. But he has no means to work it, and is obliged to sell out for what he can get. And he can never get much. What he does get is spent in one brief spree in the nearest town, and then he is off again with his pony and his pick for another couple of years, to end in just the same way. There are several of the old prospectors hanging about the hotels along the line here now. Last summer-long before the outside world had heard of it-they somehow in their solitary roamings got wind of the discovery of gold in the Cour'd Alene region and thither they at once made their way through all manner of hardships from the country round. And for what? One of them, an old Scotchman (prospectors are usually Scotchmen) over fifty years of age, gave me the story of his visit yesterday. He reached the supposed new gold-field early in June, and with a dozen companions worked on until October, hard work taken out of his claim was not enough to pay wages. There was undoubtedly gold there; but he had hardly begun to work, when on coming out of his cabin one morning he saw a party of seven men down by his corner stake. On walking up to see what they were doing, he found they had taken down his notice of occupation and were putting up one of

"What, you do not mean to say you are going to jump my claim?" he asked.
"Well, I dunno nothing about your claim," replied one of the party, pointing a Winchester rifle at him, "this is our claim now."

There were seven of them, four with Winchesters.

replied one of the party, pointing a winchester rifle at him, "this is our claim now."

There were seven of them, four with Winchesters and the other three carrying revolvers ostentationsly stuck in their belts, and when they allowed him half an hour to "collect his traps and git," he was discreet enough to take advantage of their forbearance, and got. Of his companions all but one or two have since been served in the same way, and it is estimated that not one claim out of ten is now in the hands of the original owners. Meanwhile the ejected ones hang, as I say, about the hotels along the line comparing notes and crying vengeance. The memory of the four months of hard work is still green and they are by no means discosed to sit memory of the four months of hard work is still green and they are by no means disposed to sit down and see the jumpers getting rich in their claims. The seven who so summarily attached my Scotch friend's claim profess to have taken out \$18,000 since they came into possession. He professes not to believe it, but still the possibility of it being true only makes him more mad and more determined to get the claim back. He—as have all the disinherited ones—has already taken steps for putting the law in motion against them. But the jumpers only swagger round and say they back. He—as have all the disinherited ones—has already taken steps for putting the law in motion against them. But the jumpers only swagger round and say they don't care a d—for the law and all the sheriffs and injunctions in the world; they are numerous and determined and armed; but popular feeling is against them, and would not allow the original occupiers to forego their claim if they wished it. As soon as the snow is off the ground a serious effort will be made by the law and order party to straighten matters out. There is only one recognized method of straightening such matters out in mining camps, or at all events there is only one method which anybody thinks of here, and that will be the one resorted to everyone takes for granted. That method has for its instruments Winchester riftes, six-shooters and pieces of rope; will be the one resorted to everyone takes for granted. That method has for its instruments Winchester rifles, six-shooters and pieces of rope; and that the blithesome spring will come attended with "music," and lively shooting nebody here doubts. The military at Fort Ceur d'Alene, it is hinted, will be nice and handy, and seeing that a United States Deputy Surveyor has already been roughly handled by the jumpers, and turned out of Eagle City, it is reasoned that there out of Eagle City, it is reasoned that there might not be any difficulty when the time came in convincing the authorities that it is a Government quarrel. Matters have in many cases been further quarrel. Matters have in many cases over further complicated by the re-jumping of some of the claims by other parties more powerful than the original jumpers, while in one instance a claim has been jumped three deep.

On the top of it all has come a confusion as to

On the top of it all has come a confusion as to what county the mines are situated in. The whole region has been almost unexplored until now, and nobody has cared what county it was in. The line of division between the counties was laid down as running to the beginning of the "Cour d'Alene Mountains"; but nobody knows which are the Cour d'Alene Mountains. Now, however, the prospect of a rich harvest from licenses and taxation has put everybody very much on the alert and each county claims that the other is trying to jump half its territory. What the end will be no one can see, but it certainly is not yet.

As for trustworthy information as to what the mines are really worth, there is no such thing at-

As for trustworthy information as to what the mines are really worth, there is no such thing attainable. When the snow goes—probably sometime in May—it will be possible to make some kind of an estimate, but as yet it can only be pure conjecture and castle-building of the flimsiest kind. Mean-

and castle-building of the flimsiest kind. Meanwhile the steady stream of miners continues to pour in—most of them bent on getting a placer claim. But among the shrewder man in the neighborhood the quartz ledges are the chief subject of interest, and not always the quartz ledges in the Cœur d'Alene region either. No sooner was gold reported from the Cœur d'Alene than new finds were reported from all quarters of the country round; strange rumors of theids of unheard of richness, discovered in all manner of out-of-the-way places, and with unconscionable names, are floating about; and it is the general belief that before the end of summer the Cœur d'Alene will be eclipsed and half forgotten in the rush to these still newer regions.